The Washington Anion.

Inform required as a quadrification of the Governor that he should not be been received. The governor that he should not be been the will not have defined the source of the governor of the same of the way that the source of the same o

there can be no reason assigned why he may not vote for that of Kansas. If he could vote for Iowa, there can be that of Kansss. If he could vote for Jowa, there can be no good reason why he should not vote, under the same circumstances, for the admission of Kansas. By his own deed he is estopped; by his own act he is for-ever estopped from alleging as a necessary prerequisite an enabling act. The assent of Congress may be given at any time; either before or after the formation of a con-

There is a peculiar reason for it in the case of Kansas. The Louisiana treaty defines and guaranties the rights of the people living in that Territory. The law of Congress, subsequently passed, made an additional pledge that the people should have a right to admission at the proper time. The authors and advocates of the great Kansas-Nebraska act thought it had added to the rights, or reclaimed the rights, of the people living in organized Torritories. Its framers thought they had conferred some principles heretofore denied to them. If so, under the treaty of Louisiana, under the law of Congress, under the Kansas act, the right of the people, whenever their numbers are sufficient to take preparatory steps for the formation of a as act, the right of the people, wherever their numbers are sufficient to take preparatory steps for the formation of a constitution, and present it for admission into the Union, is conceded. They do not present it for approval; they do not present it in order to have endorsed it. They present it, if at all, for the sake of being admitted into the Union. If the constitution is republican, we may admit them; if it is not republican, we cannot admit them.

and Linope, therefore, he will not consider me intraview in the first property of the governor's interference in regard to unleasted me intraview in the post of the governor's interference in regard to unleasted me the post of the governor's interference in regard to unleasted or the entire of the governor's interference in regard to unleasted the post of me to keep up the excitation. The constitution of the post of the governor had sated unleast of the President.

Mr. GRIGON. Then I understand the sensor as taking the post of t and point after a write. In the case connection we want to the constitution of some forwards:

If men think no person should vote or held office out the base bear the requirement of this language on the part of the properties of the result of the properties of the

'I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congres

way the senator from Illinois might advocate, not the way the North or the South might like; but the language, the spirit, the principle, the essence of the bill is, "in their own way. The people of Kansas have adopted their sea way, and that "way" is in strict conformity with the example set when the senator from Illinois supported the Toombs bill. It was to let the convention, as the representatives of the people, do as they pleased on the subject presented to them. That convention did as they pleased on the subject, and now it is formally proposed to revise, reform, remodel, and recast, all the action that has taken place, although the people of Kansas, knough their convention, have done their work only "in their own way." I can see no consistency in this. But I do see in it a principle set up in opposition to what we have been told was the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

It has, however, been intimated by the honorable senator from Illinois that the Kansas-Nebraska act itself required the constitution to be submitted to the people of Kansas after its completion by the convention. On that point I join issue. The act makes no such requirement in the convention of the government finds within the range of It contains no such obligation. On one point I confess I did not distinctly understand the position of the senator, and I hope, therefore, he will not consider me intrusive if I ask him how I am to understand him on the subject of the governor's interference in regard to submission or of contention be taken away forever: town lots, land investments, and the other means of pecuniary profit broken down, the fanatical excitement will cense and determine. It is the hope of some to keep up the exlots, land investments, and the other means of pecuniary profit broken down, the fanatical excitement will cease and

ing of that article, he takes the whole of it together, and so taking it, what does he find? That nothing is to be ratified, fixed, settled; but the unratified, unfixed, unsettled part, which is whether slavery shall be retained in the constitution or not. There is to be no decision on any part of the constitution, except that which relates to sia-

cach voter must first vote for the constitution, before he can vote for or against slavery. That is another mistake. The voter does not vote for or against the constitution. He simply votes a ballot which is to be counted for or He simply votes a ballot which is to be counted for or against slavery. If he votes the ballot containing the words "constitution with slavery," it is to be counted in favor of slavery; but if he votes "constitution with no slavery," it is to be counted in favor of striking out the article in the constitution providing for slavery. The only question submitted is, will you, or will you not, have in the constitution of Kansas a clause sanctioning slavery? Is the writing of the word "constitution" on the hallot to be construed as making the voter vote for the constitution? Then I can show that, if a man in Louisiana voted on the adoption of their new constitution, he was involved in this seeming contradiction. The constitution of Louisiana was submitted to the people, under a schedule which required, "cach ballot shall be endorsed 'the constitution accepted, or 'the constitution